

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

### Inventions.

STEAM TO S. ANGHAI.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"SUNDA,"  
will leave for the above place at noon TO-  
DAY, the 17th inst.  
—A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Homelock, 17th April, 1872. [640]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship  
"OTTAWA,"  
will leave for the above place at 10 A.M. TO-  
DAY, the 17th inst.  
—A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Homelock, 17th April, 1872. [641]

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHEW.  
THE Steamship  
"YESSO,"  
Captain Ashton, will have immediate despatch  
for the above ports.

DOUGLAS LAPE  
ongkong, 17th April

**HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

**THE** General Half-yearly MEETING of the Chamber will be held on **FRIDAY**, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee and Statements of Accounts of the Secretary for the half year ending December 31st, 1871.

By order,  
**A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,**  
Secretary.

96 709 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

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**NOTICE.**

GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
IN AGENT made

firm of  
**H. JURGENS & CO.**  
**H. JURGENS.**  
*No. 25, Water Street.*  
 1m 710 Yokohama, 3rd April, 1872.

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**WANTED.**  
 ON board the U. S. S. *Albatross*, men for the following ratings:  
 One Bugler.....\$31.50 per month.  
 One Cooper.....\$3.50 ..  
 One Fuziler.....\$3.50 ..  
 One Coopermith.....\$1.50 ..  
 There are also wanted on board the same vessel  
 a few Coal trimmers.  
 Apply on Board.

APPROVED BY THE S.

**L**ADIES assortment of White and Colored French SHIRTS.  
New slaps of Gentlemen's COLLARS  
Ladies' BOWS.  
And Queen's PERFUMERY.

**A. E. MARY.**  
St. Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1872. [3m 702.]

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** SUPPLY of very Superior OLD PORT  
WINE, for sale in Liverpool.  
**DARK PORT** of the year 1858.  
**Light PORT** of the year 1854.  
**J. J. NOBLESON & Co.**  
1mo 701 Euston Road, 16th April, 1872.

**HONGKONG,**  
**NO. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**

**J. C. KRUSE,**  
**WHOLE SALES AND RETAIL**  
**TOBACCO AND CIGAR**  
**DEALER.**  
**AND DEALER IN SANCY ARTICLES.**

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**Notices to Consignees.**

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**M. M. COSSER & CO. FRON**

FEES of Cargo per  
ton, in connection

from Marcellis, are hereby informed that their goods are transhipped on board the Godown, where delivery may be obtained. The consignments are to be landed by the 13th April, and are to be landed and stored at the Consignee's risk and expense.

A. CONIL,  
Principal Agent.  
688 Hongkong, 12th April, 1872.

**NOTICE.**  
CONSIGNEE'S Office for M. M. Company's Sir Tyne, from Shanghai, are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods at the Company's Godown, Praya.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. CONIL,  
Principal Agent.  
688 Hongkong, 13th April, 1872.

**BRITISH STEAMER "AFRICA," FROM LONDON.**

CONSIGNEE'S of Cargo by the above steamer are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk into Messrs. J. F. Hook, Sons & Co.'s Godown, 10, Market Street, Singapore.

W. J. H. HARRIS.

subject to rent, ...  
... will be on

notice by the Consignees requesting same to be landed here be given before noon TO-DAY.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
644, Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

S. S. YANTSENG, FROM LONDON, PEN-  
ANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNMENTS of Goods by the above  
Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored, and their risk, into the Godown of Messrs. MON-  
TELEAL & Co., whence delivery may be ob-  
tained.

Goods remaining in store after the 15th  
inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shang-  
hai unless a very early return is received from the Consignors, requiring same to be landed  
here.

Consignees are requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading to

STAMMEN & Co.,  
645, Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

BRITISH SHIP STONEHOUSE, FROM  
MELBOURNE.

CONSIGNMENTS of Merchandise by the above-  
mentioned ship very early return requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned.

landed and stored

RUSSELL & Co.,  
*Agents.*  
 If 637 Hongkong, 6th April 1872.  
**BEUTISH BARQUE BOYNE, FROM**  
**LONDON.**  
 The Consignees of Cargo by the above  
 steamer are hereby informed that their  
 Goods are being landed and stored, at their  
 Bill of Lading to the Under-registered counterparts,  
 and to take immediate delivery of their  
 Goods, and to impeding the discharge of the vessel  
 will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
 and expense.  
 GILMAN & Co.,  
*Agents.*  
 If 601 Hongkong, 30th March 1872.  
**BRITISH STEAMER VIKEN, FROM**  
**LONDON, &c.**  
 The Consignees of Cargo by the above  
 steamer are hereby informed that their  
 Goods are being landed and stored, at their  
 Bill of Lading to the Customs of Hong Kong.  
 If the Goods are not delivered, may be obtained.  
 Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th  
 instant will be subject to rent.  
 Bills of Lading will be reconsidered by  
 the Consignees of the Goods.











rougham's motion, which would in effect

mentary Reform was of paramount importance. Immediately upon the meeting of Parliament, on debaring his choice to sit for Yorkshire, rather than for Knaresborough, Brougham gave notice of a motion for the Reform of the Representation. This was given early before the Royal Session was read on the first day of the session, and was intended to show all eyes that he was in the battle for power was to be fought between the Opposition and the "infectious crew," as Lord Durham calls them in a characteristic letter, who made up the Duke of Wellington's Administration.

The Opposition was composed of three, if not four sections: first, the old Whigs following Lord Grey; secondly, the Canningites, who followed Lord Palmerston; and thirdly, a leader by the lamentable fate of Hamilton were still strong in debating power and official experience in both Houses; thirdly, came the ultra Tories who had never forgiven Wellington and Peel for their tergiversation in regard to the Catholic claims. The Radicals at this time, who were bent upon obtaining an extreme measure of Reform, were very weak in numbers, could count upon little Parliamentary support, and were well disposed to assist at carrying a moderate measure Brougham's scheme, which was propounded to a large meeting of the party before the meeting of Parliament, was, in some respects, less extensive than that which was afterwards carried by Lord Grey's Ministry, but was probably as much as the Whigs could hope to carry while no majority was proposed to abolish more than five or six boroughs, and to limit the remainder and many of the smaller open boroughs to the return of one member a piece, to grant representation to the great unrepresented towns, to establish household suffrage in all boroughs, to disfranchise non-resident electors, to limit the duration of elections to a single day and the duration of Parliament to three years. Thus, whilst all parties were in respect of the John Russell's subsequent scheme it was in other respects more sweeping. The motion embodying this plan of Brougham's was to have been brought forward on the 16th of November, 1830. A few days before, the Duke of Wellington, to the great relief of the Whigs, or at least of the advanced section of the party, who had anticipated a sweeping round of policy on the part of the Duke, had declared that he would not, in 1829, make a declaration of investigation hostile to Reform. So perfect, he said, did he consider the existing system, that had he a new one to propose he should only attempt the nearest approach to the old one which was possible. On the 15th, the day before, Brougham's intended motion, the Government were beaten almost accidentally on a motion by Mr. Henry Russell for the Education Committee, followed by a little general interest that neither Brougham nor Peel, the leaders on each side, took part in it. The next day the Ministry resigned, and no doubt the dream of being beaten upon

Cochineal.

Cochineal is cultivated on a plant possessing a variety of names—*cactus, opuntia, agave*—in the Guaranee language *uniwa*, the leaf *tepa*, the fruit *higo nawa*. The fruit is very good, and forms an important article of food for the Indians on the banks of the Amazon, but that the cochineal is fed. The insect was brought from Mexico about the year 1823 by a retired intendunt, who undertook the first experiments at his own expense. The undertaking was carried on and promoted by the Government, but it was not really until after the destruction of the vineyards that the cultivation of cochineal became a source of wealth to the planters, and a profitable number, and a real benefit to all. Cochineal, properly speaking, is an insect of the genus *coccus* from the Greek word *kokkinea*, scarlet. The scientific name of this hemipterous insect is *coccus cacti*, so called from its attaching itself to the cactus, the fibres of which afford it food, by means of a sucker. The body is thickened soot, without wings; it has nine antennae and one joint to the tarsi. The female remains fixed to the plant, and there; her body secretes a soft kind of envelope, which she deposits her eggs after which she dies, and nothing remains of her but a hardened membrane which protects the eggs. The male is able to move. This insect came originally from Mexico. In order to produce cochineal it is necessary to prepare the land, and to plant rows of young opuntia at a distance of about two yards apart, in parallel lines. When the plants are fully large the insects are placed on them; the eggs are then laid and hatched. They are very numerous, and only a small number of female insects is required—four or five on each leaf. When they have undergone their various transformations, they are scraped off the leaves, with a knife; they are killed by being plunged into boiling water, and then dried in the sun. The ovaries are then taken like a small black, reddish-brown grain of maize. The cultivating principle is called carmine. There are other kinds of cochineals, of which, however, we need not speak here. Cochineal is used to dye silk and wool. A splendid scarlet dye is also obtained from it, but this latter is not a fast colour; water spots it, and alkalis turn it purple. Cochineal is also used in making red ink and paints, to colour liniments, (red powder, &c. The female insects cannot be cultivated everywhere. In Tennessee they are cultivated in the northern belt, which is dry, and the eggs after hatching in the southern belt. There are large cochineal establishments at Oratava and in Gran Canaria. In order that the insects, after they are hatched, may be securely fixed to the plant, the opuntias usually covered with strips of linen, and covered with mud, or else cut in pieces and fastened to each separate leaf. If you look down from a height into the valleys at certain times of the year, you will be struck by the curious effect of

rate for the insurance against Fire of  
these Premises in this Colony will be reduced  
Two per cent. per annum.  
**JARDINE, NATHESON & Co.,**  
*General Managers,*  
**Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.**  
1897 Hongkong 14th November 1897.

are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on is stored therein.

**NORTON, LYALL & Co.**  
241 Hongkong Road, LYNN, 1870

Free H.	4000	1	Capt. Pritzbau
French gun-h.	400	1	— " — " —
Italianist, cor.	750	11	Commander F.
N. G. Corvette	1750	—	Kochler.
French th. cor.	400	—	Capt. Jewal-
U. S. Corvette	410	11	Comdr. E. Ter-
			rest. N. G.

1. 1st of the Lake	Peter
Oregonian,	Dearborn
Princeton Amos,	Brice
B to L	Mc drum
Wash,	G man
Wash,	Cosier

at	321 P. M. & Co
at	732 3 small corners & Co
at	215 Adams & Co
at	231 Hudson, Malcolm & Co

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